



THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

No. 40.

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1946. Price: 10 Cents.

SCRAP ATOM BOMB U.S. Makes Historic Offer

Plan Laid Before UNO Commission

New York, June 15.

The United States today made an historic offer to destroy the atomic bomb, to give up its manufacture and to reveal its secrets by degrees to an international authority. The offer was made in a plan which Mr. Bernard Baruch, head of the United States delegation and veteran administrator in World War I, put before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission here.

Formation of an international atomic development authority, to which would be entrusted all phases of development and use of atomic energy, starting with raw materials.

President Truman, at his press conference in Washington today, said Mr. Baruch was acting under his orders, and had formulated a plan on his directive.

Mr. Baruch spoke before a crowded meeting of diplomats, scientists and military leaders gathered round the same horseshoe table used by the Security Council.

In a speech in striking Rooseveltian style, acclaimed as the most eloquent and moving of any delivered before a United Nations meeting, he declared: "The peoples of the democracies are unwilling to be fobbed off with moustings about narrow sovereignty, which is today's phrase for yesterday's isolation."

Destruction Of Bombs

Destruction of the existing atomic bombs and cessation of their manufacture should be carried out as soon as adequate system of control of atomic energy is set up and in effective operation, including a scheme for the immediate punishment of violators of the rules of control, he said.

"In deliberations of the United Nations Commission on atomic energy, the United States is prepared to make available information essential to a reasonable understanding of the proposals which it advocates," Mr. Baruch added.

Flat A-Back Caps Are "Out"

London, June 15. More men have already been drafted into London for the Provost Marshal's departments to help in the drive against slovenly appearance on the part of Service men on leave.

Reinforcements for the Provost Marshal's staffs which have already arrived are to be considerably increased during the next few days. In the meantime, the Admiralty has taken other steps to stop the prevalent custom of sailors wearing caps on the extreme back of their heads.

The sailors cannot really be blamed for this habit, since their caps have hitherto been made circular, although very few men have round heads. The result has been that the only comfortable way to wear the cap has been in the strictly forbidden "flat-back" position on the nape of the neck.

A new style of cap is already in issue. Oval in shape, it has an internal leather binding. It is far more comfortable, and has the additional advantage of being difficult, if not impossible, to balance on the back of the head.

Another reform is the now "working dress" for sailors. This consists of blue serge trousers, not bell-bottomed, and a pale blue open-necked shirt. It is a smart rig and is designed to replace the blue overall suit which has led in the Navy to the notorious name "blue pants."

Mr. Ivor Thomas, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, said: "One motto in the Ministry is 'The simple life' and we are determined to make it a reality in the Royal Air Force."

UMBERTO

Lisbon, June 15. Ex-King Umberto's plane landed at 11.15 GMT at Lisbon airfield yesterday.

The dethroned King of Italy was welcomed by the Italian Minister to Portugal, Signor Longhi Rossi. Associated Press.

Britain's Attitude On Palestine

London, June 15.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin's statement to the Labour Party conference that he was not prepared to send a division of British troops to Palestine which would be needed if the recommended further 100,000 Jewish immigrants entered, has been taken in some United States quarters as indicating that Britain has already rejected the Palestine Report.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that a Foreign Office communiqué issued today on the formation of the Anglo-American panel of experts to discuss the recommendations of the Palestine Enquiry Commission should prove useful and reveal the real sympathies of Britain.

Stating that Britain had so far reached no decision on Palestine the Foreign Office spokesman added that President Truman's decision to appoint a cabinet committee to advise on Palestine, indicated how very ready the United States Government was to accept its responsibilities resulting from its membership of the Palestine Enquiry Commission.

Two officials of the American State Department arrived in London this afternoon to help to clarify technical points in the report of the Anglo-American committee on Palestine.

The main body of Americans who are coming in connection with the Palestine report has not yet arrived. —Reuter.

No Stunts In British Aviation

Bristol, June 15. Telling the Imperial Press Conference delegates in Bristol today that Britain aimed at reliability and comfort first in its civil aviation, Mr. Arthur Woodburn, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply, declared, "If you want stunts you may get them elsewhere."

Mr. Woodburn added, "We know that a rocket will travel at 3,000 miles an hour, but why anyone wants to travel at that speed I do not know."

"There has been a great deal of exaggeration about the importance of speed. What the ordinary man wants is to travel in comfort and reliability."

The delegates, who were visiting the Bristol Aeroplane Company's factories at Filton, were told by Mr. Woodburn that the firm's Bristol aircraft would pioneer a new development in travel between London and New York in one flight.

"What the world wants is not aerobatics in the sky, but transport for the ordinary person—transport that does not hit the headlines every three weeks, but just flies steadily on."

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MURDERERS

Isorlohn, Germany, June 15. A German policeman was sentenced to death and another to life imprisonment at a war crimes court here today for the murder of a Royal Air Force sergeant, who baled out of a bomber during the bombing of Wurzburg in 1944.

Two days after the raid, the sergeant was found by a clergyman hiding in the vestry of a village church. He was turned over to the police. The two accused, who had lost their homes in the Wurzburg raid, took the sergeant from the local prison, shot him in a wood and threw his body into the river. —Reuter.

UNANIMOUS PRAISE FOR BEVIN

London, June 15. Both the conservative and labour press highly praised Foreign Secretary Bevin's open declaration on foreign policy at the Labour Party conference.

The conservative "Daily Mail" said Mr. Bevin spoke from the heart because he knows "the fateful alternatives which face the foreign powers when they meet on Saturday. One road leads to friendly cooperation between Russia and the west; the other will divide the world into two mutually exclusive, mutually suspicious parts."

"The British people will go as far as they can which means further than most of the other nations in meeting the legitimate aspirations of their friends but there is a point beyond which they cannot go."

The Liberal "News Chronicle" said Mr. Bevin "put his finger on one of the root causes of international misunderstandings." Here in Britain, he was giving a report on foreign policy to organized workers in an open conference.

"Many great human disasters might have been avoided in the past if the common people of all countries had been kept fully informed of the course of world events. As long as Russian workers are kept in the dark about affairs and our only contacts are with a few men in the Kremlin there can be no broad human touch to leaven the hard bargaining of international conferences."

Priceless Asset

The conservative "Daily Telegraph" asserted the average Briton cares passionately for Mr. Roosevelt's four freedoms and added "that priceless asset is completely uncongenial to Communism and that is why Mr. Bevin called the Communists here (in England) the greatest enemies of friendship with Russia."

"The Times" found only unfavourable omens in connection with the Paris conference. It said none of the statements by Byrnes, Bevin and Molotov contained any hint of willingness to withdraw or compromise on any issue great or small and added "the best hope of agreement lies perhaps in the increasingly black prospects offered by the continued failure to agree." —Associated Press.

Page Mr. Shylock!

Meanwhile, Representative Jack Johnson, Democrat of Oklahoma, announced he is offering three amendments to the bill:

(1) Offer credit instead of cash to make sure the British do not spend American money to buy Brazilian cotton, Canadian wheat and Argentine beef.

(2) Require the British to give collateral in the form of Pacific bases.

(3) Eliminate the moratorium on the interest and increase the interest from two to four percent. —Associated Press.

Congress Rejection Of Proposal

New Delhi, June 15. Dr. Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President decided tonight to hand the Viceroy what is considered to be the final reply of Congress to the Cabinet Mission's proposals, both for a long term and interim constitutional arrangement in India.

It is believed that Dr. Azad's letter reiterates the Congress Working Committee's rejection yesterday of the Viceroy's proposal for the formation of a provisional government on the basis of equal representation between Hindus and Moslems.

Dr. Azad's letter was drafted at the end of this afternoon's session of the Working Committee when they considered the proposals placed before him and Pandit Nehru by the Viceroy's Field Marshal Lord Wavell. —Reuter.

MR. TAYLOR TO BE WITHDRAWN

Washington, June 16. President Harry Truman confirmed at his press conference today that he would withdraw Mr. Myron Taylor from the Viceroy as soon as the peace treaty with India was signed and implemented.

The President said: "Myron Taylor will go to Viceroy's Field

and implement the peace treaty with India as soon as it is signed and implemented."

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Parliamentary Chamber possesses the

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DEATH

CARION—On Friday, June 7, 1946, died by accident at Shanghai, Antonio (Tony) A. Carion, aged 41 years. Dearly beloved husband of Rosalina Carion and father of Gustavo, Amadeo and Antonio, Jr., brother of Adito, Olympio, Daisy, Alice and Marcus.

A NEED ENDED

The question of how long war emergency powers, regulations and legislation may justifiably be preserved in being under conditions of peace will, at some time or other, assume cardinal importance in a well-ordered society. The tendency for authority to hold on to them until they are swept away by the strong force of public opinion is readily understood. Arbitrary power is the delight of authority. So many processes are simplified when appeal can be had to an Order-in-Council, overriding the less amenable principles of common law. How much swifter is action when, say, an arrest can be ordered on mere suspicion, and Power cannot be challenged by writ of habeas corpus. In war, such infringements upon the personal liberties, the freedom of the subject, are conceded readily enough in the higher interest of national security. It is accepted that modern war cannot successfully be conducted without a virtual dictatorship affecting the entire people and resources of a nation. A democracy voluntarily surrenders its common rights and privileges to the commonwealth. But it will be vigilant and vocal against any attempt to perpetuate authoritarianism when the emergency has vanished. In Hong Kong, of course, conditions differ, in almost all material particulars from those that prevail in countries like the British Isles or the United States. At its best, even in the most rosy conditions of peace, our form of government is most aptly described as a benevolent autocracy, and it is merely the benevolence that becomes clouded out when crisis threatens, from near or afar. It is logical to expect a "state of emergency" atmosphere to last rather longer than in regions where the transition from war to peace is constitutionally easier of accomplishment. Even so, there can be no excuse for failure to relax when the dangers apprehended by emergency order or legislation have no further existence. In general principle, it is Government's duty to abandon or place in abeyance all arbitrary powers at the earliest possible moment. Only one specific issue is in mind at the moment, and that ranks rather as a vexatious requirement under wartime legislation than as undue exercise of dictatorial authority. Since May the police department have been engaged in re-registering so-called aliens, and whether it is aware of the fact or not, a good deal of offence has been taken. Nearly all who are affected have been resident in the Colony for upwards of seven years. They regard it as humiliating that they should be placed "under" police supervision at this day and age. The actual requirements are considered trifling, but at the same time fundamental from the viewpoint of self-respect. It is only because they are so few in number that the police, who complain of being under-staffed and of having too much to do, of finding their resources inadequate to cope efficiently with the crime wave, can find the time to handle the registrations. But why the size of the community should be the determining factor is mystifying. From China, lawless elements of every kind are able to enter the Colony without let or hindrance. It is only the well-known business or professional man of a nationality other than British, Chinese and American (?) who must submit to police supervision. This was reasonably enough in 1939 and later. Between friends and enemies, and the Chinese in particular, there is no discrimination.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I told you you'd lose them—you should have let me check them with my hat and coat!"

**THERE'S ONLY ONE
'I' IN GUILTY**

Mr. Babyface Harde to Miss Prudencia Petty

The Vicarage, Widenawakefield.
Dear Miss Petty: You will see from my address that I've fallen on hard times since I got the sack from Clapton College.

Father has sent me to a crammer warranted to drive a coach and four donkeys through any exam.

I wish I were in the East. Nobody can learn much there. Egyptian students spend all their time burning things in the street and trying to get us out for having

By 'LORD VANSITTART

stopped Rommel from getting in—a sure sign of political maturity. In India they've scared off all the Bombay duck.

The New Game Has Five Aces

Congress leader Azad says, "Discipline mustn't be viewed in a narrow spirit."

If only Beathan Blackley had said that at Clapton I shouldn't be at Widenawakefield helping Miss Ellen Wilkinson to prove that "there's no mass" production in education.

But I like the Reverend Postman Short-Cummings. He's an old sport who believes we're all reactionary progressives, going from worse to bad.

He's good at darts, and knows more about football than I do.

In the evenings I teach him a game called International Contract.

It's played with five aces. I always win, but he will play for love. He's full of it.

We should live in a perfect mixture of coma and comity but for Mrs. Short-Cummings.

She's always dying to know things and living to repeat them; and the Vicar can't remember scandal. So she's a bit sourred, and thinks the surest way to get one and bring it down on your

head is to hitch your wagon to one and bring it down on your

head.

It isn't altogether her fault.

A 10,000-To-One Shot On Houses

The Vicar keeps her awake by writing all his dreams on a pad.

One in 10,000 comes true, and so he believes himself a prophet.

He predicts that one day Mr.

Bowan will build twice as many

houses as so far.

He annoys her, too, by laughing twice at every joke—once when he sees other people laughing and once when he sees the joke.

He nearly died of delayed action when Göring described himself as "the first clergyman in Prussia."

By the way, aren't they taking a long time at Nuremberg to do the "I's and cross the 'I's of 'guilty'?" There's only one of each.

But he's patient with us both.

He once won the three miles for Oxford against Harvard. He says modestly that Americans are better at short crusades than long distances.

Perhaps that's why they mayn't stay the course in Europe.

Whenever he cribbed anything

worth while I crib it. He says I'm right because in Tallagrand's day nobody could win but now a man would be a fool to do it in a week if it weren't preserved by the gods.

Between friends and

enemies, and the Chinese in particular, there is no discrimination.

THE BEST CURE

By E. Wrigley
Braithwaite, M.R.C.S.

Professor Prokrov, a famous Russian Army surgeon, said during a visit to this country: "Only work can complete their rehabilitation; only work can heal their severe psychic wounds and restore their shaken nerves."

The Professor meant that when the surgeon and their assistants had done everything they could do for the wounded it was to work that the latter must look for the completion of their cure. The principle has a wider application—to all who have suffered from nerves as a result of the war or who, after being in the Services, are now finding it difficult to adjust themselves to civilian life.

A process called atrophy is well known to those who study living creatures. If an organ or other part of the body is not exercised it gets smaller and weaker and may in the end lose its function altogether. A bone becomes thin and fragile and a muscle may cease to be a muscle and turn into a bit of fibrous tissue.

Memory Needs Exercise

A similar process occurs in respect of mental faculties. Memory and the power of concentration will diminish if they are not exercised.

On the other hand, body tissues and organs and mental faculties increase their efficiency with use and to the advantages of their possessors.

Another process occurs when an organ is damaged, a special sense is lost or a limb is amputated. Mind and body have the power to "compensate" for the loss or damage, and so overcome or neutralise it. A blind person makes up for his loss of sight by an increase of his sense of touch and hearing.

Some of this "compensation" occurs automatically without any effort on the part of the disabled. It just happens. In addition, various methods are used to help a disabled person to make up for and so overcome his infirmity. That's what we mean when we speak of "rehabilitation."

For some years after the last war I was engaged in trying to cure and rehabilitate ex-soldiers suffering from what was then called Shell Shock, to "heal their severe psychic wounds and restore their shaken nerves."

A Foolish Cult

In practically every case, before I saw them, these men had been solemnly warned that they would never again be fit for anything but a LIGHT JOB. As there were not enough light jobs to go round they could be seen sitting in the parks and squares for months or years, sunk in apathy and despair. So deeply ingrained was the cult of the light job that it was frequently impossible to remove it.

A light job is one within the capacity of the man at his present degree of disablement—it provides no stimulant to exercise his faculties and abilities and so help him to recover or increase them. It is ideal for one purpose only—to give the process of atrophy full opportunity to do its fell and insidious work.

The cult of the light job cost the ex-soldier an infinity of loss, misery and despair. It cost the country millions of pounds in pensions, and by removing from the pensioners the urgent need to make an effort toward recovery through work, these pensions actually hindered recovery.

Those of us who are suffering from "severe psychic wounds and shaken nerves" as a result of war experiences—or from any other cause—will be wise not to look for recovery to light jobs or to try to escape from realities into the rosy mirages of illusion. The best cure for our trouble is to get back to work. Real work!

BY THE WAY

By BEACHCOMBER

The heading "£5,000 For Woodcock" has brought me more than 400,000 letters abusing the black market, cursing cruelty to birds, railing against selfishness, demanding glutony, and suggesting a "Commission of Inquiry." But, while preparing to answer these angry letters, I found that the Woodcock referred to is a boxer.

New Methods Of Liquefying Rust

The reduction of the price of shubert to 7d. a bouquet in Scotland will remind all lovers of nature that the symbolic status of "Woodcock" referred to is a bird.

Nothing is funnier today than

the articles written about jet planes that will fly faster than sound. They thought of getting away from noise. But they forgot that no plane will be able to fly faster than its own noise. So there's no escape.

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BRITISH INVASION ROLE

Plan That Amazed U.S. General

Imagination And Courage

Fed Dogs, Fined

London, June 15. A man and wife who wasted bread by feeding it to dogs were assessed fines and costs totalling \$83 by the Chelmsford Court today.

The court was told that when a Food Ministry inspector visited the kennels where they bred spaniels, he found in a box 14 loaves of bread, and another loaf lying on straw.

Members of the Flintshire County Council were informed today that garbage cans in one North Wales town yielded 35 lb. of wasted food. Included were meat pies, cheese, cakes, sandwiches, jam tarts and pieces of bread.—Reuter.

CHURCH NOTICES

10th June, 1946. Trinity Sunday.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

Garden Road. Holy Communion, 7.15 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. (Choral) Noon and 7.30 p.m.

Parade Service at 10 a.m.

Matins & Sermon at 11 a.m.

Preacher Rev. Canon E. W. L. Martin.

Evensong & Sermon 6.30 p.m.

Preacher Rev. T. Ryden, R.A.F.

ST. ANDREW'S

Nathan Road, Kowloon.

8 a.m. Holy Communion.

10.15 a.m. Matins.

11 a.m. Holy Communion.

6.30 p.m. Evensong.

PRESBYTERIAN, METHODIST, BAPTIST CONGREGATIONALIST AND FREE CHURCHES KOWLOON.

At Baptist Church, Hillwood Road (off Nathan Road) Kowloon. 6.30 p.m. Evening Service conducted by Rev. W. G. Tran, Chaplain, R.A.F. Members of all services and civilians welcome.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST HONG KONG.

(A branch of the Mother Church The First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass.) Sunday Service 11 a.m. Queen's Read. The Subject of the Lesson Sermon in all Christian Science Churches today is: "God the Preserver of Man." The Golden Text: Psalms 40:11. "Withhold not thou thy tender mercies from me, O Lord: let thy lovingkindness and thy truth continually preserve me. Christian Science literature can be obtained or loaned after the service. All are welcome.

New address:—Holland House, 6th Floor, Queen's Road, Central.

SERVICES FOR H.M. FORCES

At St. Joseph's Church, Masses at 7.00 and 9.30 a.m. Sermon: "The Holy Trinity." (Matt. 28:19) Father T. Sheridan, S.J.

At the Catholic Centre, Holy Mass at 6.30 p.m.

THE CATHEDRAL

(16, Caine Rd. Tel. 22674) Morning Services: At 6.00 Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 7.00 Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 8.00 Choral Mass (sermon in English); at 10.00 Choral Mass (sermon in English). At 2.00 p.m. Catechism classes; at 5.30 p.m. Litany of the Sacred Heart and Benediction.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (5, Garden Rd. Tel. 23992) At 8.30 a.m. Choral Mass, Sermon in English and Benediction. Saturday. Confessions will be heard in the afternoon.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH (Happy Valley, Tel. 27807) At 6.30 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 7.30 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 9.00 a.m. Choral Mass (sermon in English); at 3.00 p.m. Benediction. Catholic Action Meetings.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH (St. Louis Ind. School Tel. 21226) At 7.00 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 8.15 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 9.30 a.m. Holy Mass and Benediction; at 9.30 a.m. Holy Mass.

ST. TERESA'S CHURCH (Prince Edward Rd. Tel. 55217) Morning Services: At 6.45 Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 8.00 Choral Mass (sermon in English) and Benediction; at 10.30 Holy Mass (sermon in English). At 3.00 p.m. Catechism classes in Chinese; at 4.00 p.m. Benediction.

ROSARY CHURCH (20, Chatham Rd. Tel. 50002) Morning Services: At 6.30 Choral Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 7.30 Holy Mass (sermon in English and Chinese); at 8.30 Choral Mass (sermon in English) and Benediction; at 10.00 Holy Mass (sermon in English). At 1.00 p.m. Baptism & Retrieval for O.Y.L.A. At 3.00 p.m. Mass for the Dead.

London, June 15. Providing an effective reply to the distorted account of the Allied invasion of France given by Ralph Ingersoll in his book, "Top Secret," Lt.-Gen. Bedell Smith, former Chief-of-Staff, Allied Expeditionary Force in Europe, and now United States Ambassador in Russia, has prepared six articles on Gen. Eisenhower's part in the final assault on Germany. In these he maintains that Gen. Eisenhower had an "unusually keen sense of strategy and timing," and refutes Ingersoll's assertion that he was "a political general."

In contrast to Ingersoll's picture of a Britain unwilling to co-operate with her American ally, Gen. Smith gives description of his first visit, early in January, 1944, to the H.Q. of Lt.-Gen. Morgan—now Sir Frederick Morgan—the man who was roamed to have planned the invasion.

"He showed me the overall preparations, and my first reaction was one of absolute astonishment. Not only had great strides been made, but I was amazed at the courage and imagination shown by the War Cabinet and all the planning agencies."

"Bold and novel measures had been improvised to overcome the obstacles we should encounter in invasion, and for the build-up of men and supplies in France."

Pledge To Mr. Churchill

Recalling the storm of flying bombs that broke the week after the invasion was launched, Gen. Smith writes: "One Sunday afternoon, shortly after the invasion, the Prime Minister paid a special visit, all alone, to our headquarters, to ask Gen. Eisenhower wistfully how soon he expected Allied ground troops to overrun the launching sites.

"There was little the supreme commander could give him in the way of immediate comfort. Mr. Churchill knew the military plan. He nodded as Gen. Eisenhower reminded him.

"London could take it, he asserted stoutly, adding, with his usual bulldog courage, that nothing must jeopardise the success of our venture.

"Only," he said, "as soon as the critical launching area could reasonably come into the sphere of military operations, to focus attention on our zone," twin that there was no delay in stopping this hideous destruction? To that the commander could heartily pledge his word."

ENORMOUS EFFORT

Referring to meetings of the War Cabinet which he attended, Gen. Smith says: "Mr. Churchill once spoke of the countless hours of work, the enormous amount of time and effort, that must be expended by thousands of people that a few brave men can rush on to the beaches of France and plunge their bayonets into the bowels of the enemy."

"I think that no one who has not been intimately engaged in such a planning task can have any idea of its magnitude."

Gen. Smith emphasised the fact that after the defeat of Germany the Allies learned from Gen. Warlimont, German Deputy Chief-of-Staff, that early in May Hitler's intuition prompted him to order reinforcement to Normandy and Brittany.

The Fuehrer had decided these were the most likely points for Allied attack but, said Warlimont, "we were not quite convinced that he was right. He kept harping on it, and demanded more and more reinforcement for that sector."

British Report On Greece

London, June 15. The Greek methods of investigation and public trial are adequate and equitable, save that hearsay evidence is admitted, states a report of the British legal mission to Greece, published today as a White Paper.

The mission visited Greece in response to an invitation from the Greek Government for British lawyers to investigate legal conditions in Greece.

Prison conditions in Greece were found to be far from reasonably satisfactory. The mission recommends that to speed up trials, a tribunal of able and respected lawyers should be set up in places where there was a court of assize. A number of up-to-date prisons should be built. A special board should be set up to review convictions and sentences.

WHEN A DOCTOR MUST TELL

New York, June 15. Newcastle, June 15. Mr. Justice Lynskey decided at Newcastle Assizes, today, that if justice was at stake the records of venereal disease, disclosed under secrecy at public health clinics, should be produced in court later.

The judge overruled the objection of a doctor in a divorce suit.

Dr. F. G. M. Fraser, medical superintendent of Preston Hospital, North Shields, and V.D. clinical officer, was called on behalf of a woman petitioner. He was asked to give evidence of having found her husband to be suffering from venereal disease.

When he objected to disclosing a patient's record, the judge said: "The position is that the doctors take one view of what they ought to do and the law takes another view, and I am bound in the interests of justice to order you to answer."

Dr. Fraser: "That is good enough for me."

An official of the British Medical Association stated last night: "The normal view is that a doctor should not disclose his patient's secrets. If a judge, representing the law, directly orders that such information should be disclosed, no reasonable objection can be raised to the subsequent disclosure."

Cable Petition Concluded

Jewish Children For Palestine

London, June 15. After a three-day hearing the Select Committee which had been hearing the petition of Cable and Wireless against the Bill to bring the company's capital under public ownership decided to report the Bill to the House of Commons. An amendment proposed by Mr. W. Craig Henderson, K.C., for the company, that it should not be taken over before it was definitely certain that the scheme could be carried through as a whole, was rejected.

The Select Committee will report that "adequate provisions to the officers and servants of the company, whose position may be prejudiced, be given by such means as the House may think fit."

Sir Edward Wilshaw, chairman of Cable and Wireless, gave evidence. He said that under the Bill there was almost a certainty of losing a very large number, if not the whole, of their foreign concessions. When the White Paper on nationalisation was published all the negotiations with foreign Government for a contract were broken off.

VINCENT AURIOL AS SPEAKER

Paris, June 15. French party leader agreed today on socialist Vincent Auriol as President of the new constituent assembly.

Auriol was president, or speaker, of the old legislature.

The slate of assembly officers included six vice-presidents: Henri Teitgen and Fernand Bouzon, M.R.P.; Jacques Duclos and Madeleine Braun, Communist; Joseph Laniel, P.R.L. and Yvon Delbos, radical-socialist. — Associated Press.

LEE THEATRE

DOUBLE ACADEMY AWARD PROGRAM!

THE BEST of the "BEST TEN" of its year

HUMPHREY BOGART INGRID BERGMAN PAUL HENREID

in "CASABLANCA"

ALSO ACADEMY AWARD SHORTS

HITLER LIVES? WARNER BROS. HIT!

Watch for the opening date!

ENSA STAR THEATRE

Presents

VARIETY SECTION

of HONG KONG STAGE CLUB

in "TAKE IT EASY"

with AN ALL SERVICE CAST

Commencing Monday 17th June

at 7.30 P.M.

Each Serviceman may bring one Civilian guest.

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INCREASED POLITICAL TENSION IN NETHERLANDS INDIES

Franco-Siam Incidents

Hanoi, June 15. Reliable French military circles declared yesterday that no more grave incidents between the French and Siamese had been reported during the last few days. The situation along the Mekong river, however, remains tense.

The same sources revealed that a conference was held on June 6 in Vientiane (French Laos) between French officers and an allied investigation commission composed of American and British officers. The commission recognized that the Siamese grossly had exaggerated last month's incidents.

The French delegates instructed the commission on hostile acts committed in French territory by rebel parties which found help and assistance on the Siamese side of the Mekong.

The French delegates emphasized that the rebels are proceeding with military preparations against French territory and the Siamese are doing nothing to disarm or disband them. The commission envisaged permanent control of the border by American and British officers to prevent new incidents.—Associated Press.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

London, June 15. A Siamese Legation statement today reaffirming that the death of the King of Siam on June 9 was due to an accident, discloses that the king had been seen inspecting an automatic by looking into its muzzle and had remarked that its mechanism was very light to handle.

"It would seem he had once more inspected this automatic in a similar manner, not checking first whether it was loaded or not and that while doing so he must have touched the trigger and thereby shot himself accidentally in the forehead," the statement said, adding that the nature of the wounds, with the absence of powder-burn, tends to confirm this.—Reuter.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

MONDAY, 17th JUNE
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Sui) 11.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Masbate) noon.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.
TUESDAY, 18th JUNE
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney (Kafiristan) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton and Shang-hai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.45 a.m., (Ord.) 11.00 a.m.
Saigon (Helikon) Noon.
Manila, P.I. (Tjibadak) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 19th JUNE
Canton (Fatshan) 9.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Promise) 10.00 a.m.
Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Samdari) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Sui) 11.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.
THURSDAY, 20th JUNE
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung (Hoi Shew) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Wing Sang) 10.00 a.m.
Straits (Lok Sang) 10.00 a.m.
Mafila, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via Seattle (Donald Macay) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton and Shang-hai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.45 a.m., (Ord.) 11.00 a.m.
Canton (Sal On) 4.00 p.m.
FRIDAY, 21st JUNE
Shanghai (Mindoro) 10.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Argus) 10.00 a.m.
Manila, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via Seattle (Donald Macay) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton and Shang-hai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.45 a.m., (Ord.) 11.00 a.m.
Canton (Sal On) 4.00 p.m.
SATURDAY, 22nd JUNE
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Sui) 11.00 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok (Kwol-yang) 1.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (Kwong Tung) 4.00 p.m.
SUNDAY, 23rd JUNE
Macao and Tsinshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton and Shang-hai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.45 a.m., (Ord.) 11.00 a.m.

Batavia, June 15. While Allied Military headquarters here report greater activity on all fronts in Java and around Medan, in Sumatra, the political atmosphere is growing more tense. The military and political situations are linked in a mass of rumours at a time when military operations are apparently being stepped up.

On the military side, the Indonesians claim that the gradual expansion of the Allied perimeter around Batavia during the last few months is regarded in the interior of the country as an attempt at reconquest.

Stories of impending military operations, which cannot always be checked accurately, say for example, that the Indonesians are concentrating round Sourabaya, the former Dutch Naval base; that the Dutch are going to take control of Batavia; that the Indonesians are preparing to counter-attack at Bekasi, the railway town 15 miles from Batavia and a key point on the line of communication to the interior of Java.

What is a fact, is that the thud of mortar fire and the thunder of artillery from Bekasi can be plainly heard in Batavia.

Troops of the 23rd Indian Division who took the town some days ago are holding it against Indonesian extremists.

Disappointed

The Indonesian political circles expect that the reply of the Indonesian Republican Government to the Dutch proposals for the future of Indonesia will be handed to the Lieutenant Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Dr. Hubertus van Mook, next week.

The Indonesian answer, it is suggested, is based on the acceptance of Indonesian authority over Java and Sumatra.

Dutch control would be acknowledged elsewhere and the Indonesians would be prepared fully to co-operate in reconstruction if an agreement could be reached on these points.

Any such proposals, when made, will have to be handed to the Dutch Government, according to well-informed Dutch circles.

Indonesians say that they are disappointed with the Dutch proposals, which they declare do not give the Indonesian peoples that measure of control they desire, particularly over economy, foreign relations and defence.

Split Coming?

At the same time it is claimed that the Dutch believe that a split is coming in the Republican government of Doctor Sutan Sjahrir such a belief being based on the claim that the Sjahrir Government has not been able to establish any real control in the interior, where Doctor Setiomo, the extremist leader, is said still to be the top man.

The Dutch point to the massacre of Chinese near Tangerang, west of Batavia, in support of this, and also the failure of the Indonesian Government to secure supplies of rice from the interior.

These criticisms, however, are being answered by the Indonesians on the lines that the National Council for Defence recently established by the Sjahrir Government will help to strengthen the Prime Minister's hand in the interior, for the Council includes representatives of the People's Party, as well as of the Government departments. They allege too, that the Dutch are already approaching prominent Indonesians and offering them rewards if they will join a "puppet government" split.—Reuter.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday:—H.M.S. *Alacrity* from Darvin, H.M.S. *Venerable* and H.M.S. *Camperdown* from Singapore and U.S.S. *Safeguard*.

Scheduled Arrivals

Today:—H.M.S. *Anson* and H.M.S. *Mull of Kintyre* from Kure and S.S. *Anhui* and S.S. *Caroline Macror* from Singapore.

Tomorrow:—H.M.S. *180* from Sweeping.

Departures

Yesterday:—T.U.C. *Tai Rockot* for Shanghai, S.S. *Hanyang* for Shanghai, R.F.A. *Wave Monarch* for Singapore, S.S. *Pakhol* for Saigon, U.S.S. *Molats*, towing A.P.L. 11 to Shanghai and S.S. *Glenfinlas* for Singapore.

Scheduled Departures

Today:—H.M.S. *Comet* to exercise.

A young Chinese pilot, Shih, was shot down before he could land.

BATAVIA, JUNE 15.

While Allied Military headquarters here report greater activity on all fronts in Java and around Medan, in Sumatra, the political atmosphere is growing more tense. The military and political situations are linked in a mass of rumours at a time when military operations are apparently being stepped up.

KNIGHTED

Mr. Harry Jephcott, chairman and managing director of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., received a knighthood in the Birthday Honours List, according to information received by W. R. Loxley and Co., Hong Kong agents for Glaxo. The honour was conferred on Mr. Jephcott, who was last in Hong Kong in 1931, on account of his services in the manufacture of penicillin.

BARRICADED

Lisbon, June 15. Count Dino Grandi, at one time "Muhsolini," ambassador in London, has barricaded himself into his villa at the Portuguese seaside resort of Estoril, is refusing to see anyone, and has taken elaborate precautions to exclude all callers.

The gates of his villa are locked and the handles have been torn off. Since Grandi took refuge in Portugal in September 1943, he has done his utmost to avoid attention.—Reuter.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC TENDER.

H.M.S. "Thracian", now lying at Kowloon Naval Yard, is offered for sale as she lies. The successful tenderer will be required to tow away the ship from her present moorings within fourteen days from acceptance of the tender and to break her up within two months from acceptance of the tender to the satisfaction of the Naval Authorities.

Tender forms with conditions attachable are obtainable at Section VI of the Naval Store Office, His Majesty's Dockyard, Hong Kong, between 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of June, 1946, and must be returned under sealed cover on or before noon on the 26th day of June, 1946, addressed to the Superintending Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong.

SALE OF OLD ENGINES & STORES

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores.

Internal Combustion Engines

Air Mail Envelopes as pulp, or waste paper.

Minesweeping Flots.

Scrap Iron, Towing Wire and Firewood.

EASY ASSEMBLY

It is learned that in the last few weeks various Chinese commercial and co-operative organizations have ordered from the United States between 1,000 and 1,500 what are described as "compact, attractive, three-room prefabricated houses."

These are expected to arrive some time towards the end of the year, when they will be erected in Shanghai's thinly populated north-eastern suburb of Kiangwan—the location of the city's largest airfield.

Said to be ideal for small-size families, the ordered prefabricated houses were mass produced in the United States during the war for army use, but have since been improved to ensure the maximum comfort within the minimum space.

They are said to be in great demand throughout the world, as besides being easy to assemble they are pleasing to the eye and comfortable to live in.

It is learned that in accordance with the City Government's estimate, 2,000 of these houses

will considerably alleviate the local housing shortage.

Arrangements are said to have been made to enable the average man to buy one of these houses on the instalment plan, as it is realized that few can pay the price of U.S.\$2,500 (16,250) in one sum.

Built for immediate erection, all parts of the prefabricated houses ordered for Shanghai, weighing a little more than one ton, will come in handy packages.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

Due to the cancellation of the Government participation in these undertakings the undersigned much regret that the present charge for electricity must be increased by 80 per cent. as from 16th June 1946 and will apply to all meters read on and after 16th July 1946.

For the seven years before the War the average cost of coal was about \$10 a ton. Today coal is over \$100 a ton and general expenses have increased considerably.

Consumers are informed that it is the Companies' intention to revise these charges as soon as conditions permit.

Special consideration will be given to consumers requiring a bulk supply.

The charge for meters will not be increased.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1946.

NOTICE

C.N.R.R.A. Displaced Persons and Refugees Bureau has been removed from Room 801, Bank of East Asia building, to Shop No. 3, Peninsula Arcade, as from 15th June, 1946. Telephone No.: 58081, Extension 2.

Phyllis Harrop, Chief Displaced Persons Officer, Hong Kong & Kwangtung Region.

Lend-Lease

Washington, June 15. President Harry Truman today told Congress that it had cost the United States \$300,000,000 to transport four Chinese armies by air to areas where they could disarm the defeated Japanese.

He made the disclosure in the 22nd report on lend-lease operations, in explaining why it was deemed necessary to continue such aid to Chinese Nationalist forces after lend-lease terminated for all other nations.

In addition to ferrying Chinese troops by air, Truman revealed that \$68,000,000 worth of vehicles, and \$50,000,000 worth of ammunition was lend-lease to China from American Army supplies in the Far East. The report said this and other post-V-E Day aid more than doubled the total lend-lease assistance furnished to China before that date.

The total through Dec. 31, 1945, now stands at \$380,000,000. Truman said American military aid to China is "continuing beyond the period covered by this report" but recalled his statement of Dec. 15, 1945, when he promised "United States support will not extend to United States military intervention to influence the course of any Chinese internal strife."

China is ranked fifth in the amount lend-lease of the world. Total lend-lease to China since 1941 is reported to have amounted to \$1,000,000,000.

NOTICE

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of, or possessing information about WILLIAM JOSEPH MACDONALD, boatswain of the S.S. "Hamlin", please communicate with the Secretariat, C.S.O. Building, Lower Albert Road.

It is believed that Macdonald, who has been missing since August 18, 1942, landed in Hongkong after the liberation suffering from loss of memory.

NOTICE

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of, or possessing information about MRS. SOPHIA MACDONALD, whose last known address was 608 Nathan Road, Kowloon, please communicate with the Secretariat, C.S.O. Building, Lower Albert Road.

Mrs. Macdonald was known to be living in Hongkong prior to its occupation by the Japanese. Her husband, Inspector D. Macdonald of the Hongkong

Education Department, was also known to be living in Hongkong prior to its occupation by the Japanese. His wife, Mrs. Sophia Macdonald, was known to be living in Hongkong prior to its occupation by the Japanese. Her husband, Inspector D. Macdonald of the Hongkong

A further announcement will be made when entry forms are received from London.

J. R. ROWELL

Director of Education.

SHOWING TO-DAY

KING'S

At 2.30; 5.10;
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.A Sydney Box-Ortus Production: Released by Eagle Lion
ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWSREEL

SHOWING TO-DAY

THEATRE

At 2.30; 5.15;
7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

Today at 11.15 A.M.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE OF SELECTED
ALL-VARIETY SHORT SUBJECTS
CARTOONS! COMEDIES! MUSICALS!
AT POPULAR REDUCED PRICES
BRING THE CHILDREN!



ALHAMBRA

NOW PLAYING
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

THEATRE

At 2.30-5.15
7.30-9.30 p.m.

DON AMECHE DANA ANDREWS WILLIAM EYTHE

in the story of the Sea Battles in Mid-Way Islands!

"WING AND A PRAYER"

THE STORY OF CARRIER "X"

4 SHOWS DAILY

CATHAY

At 2.30, 5.15
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

It's Fun. To Laugh! Forget Your Cares!



SHOWING TO-DAY

MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20,
7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

SHINWELL REFUSES APOLOGY

London, June 15. Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, was interrupted by a mine manager when he addressed the annual dinner of the National Association of Colliery Managers at the Waldorf Hotel, last night.

He was referring by inference to his recent attack on a Durham manager, who fought a county council election against a Socialist candidate. Obviously choosing his words with extreme care, Mr. Shinwell said: "It seems to me that I owe you, and you alone, an explanation."

One of the managers present interjected: "An apology?"

"No, sir," retorted Mr. Shinwell, "no apology."

"Yes, yes," insisted the manager.

"It is not my custom," Mr. Shinwell went on. "I must not be tempted. The very word 'apology' offends my intellectual sense."

Without giving the complete amende honorable demanded in the House of Commons, Mr. Shinwell said: "Let me give you a solemn assurance that not only have I the highest regard for the technicians associated with the great mining industry, but I will do nothing to disparage them or to reduce their status in the eyes of the men with whom they are associated."

"As long as I remain at the Ministry it is my desire for them to take their place, not only in the mining industry, but in the full economy of this nation."

Casualties In Java

Batavia, June 15. One Indian soldier was killed, and two Gurkhas as well as four Dutch were wounded, in clashes in the Bekasi area of Java, a British communiqué said yesterday.

A British spokesman announced in Batavia that an Indonesian General named Sudibyo had officially written British headquarters in Java that his forces were resuming rail evacuation of Dutch internees from the interior on June 20.

The Indonesian officer told the British headquarters that he expected to send 1,000 evacuees to Batavia weekly, the spokesman added. This would bring the weekly average of evacuation from the interior to more than 4,000 as R.A.F. planes were daily taking 500 internees from Soerakarta to Semarang, the officer stated.

The accelerated rail evacuation was originally planned to start on June 3 but up to now the Indonesians had not carried it out. —Associated Press.

New Bishop Of Lincoln

London, June 15. It was announced from 10, Downing-street yesterday that Dr. Leslie Owen, 60, Bishop Suffragan of Maidstone since 1942, is appointed Bishop of Lincoln.

He succeeds Dr. Skelton, who resigned in February because of ill-health. Dr. Skelton is 62. Dr. Owen has already had a close association with Lincoln, where he was warden of the Bishop's hostel from 1928 until 1936 and Canon and Prebendary of Welton Beckhall in Lincoln Cathedral in 1933-36.

Although the income of the Bishop of Lincoln is £4,500, the Bishop's stipend under the scheme introduced last year is £2,400. From this he pays £300 in rent and rates and £80 a year pension contribution.

SOVIET-AFGHAN AGREEMENT

London, June 15. Britain regards the border revision between Russia and Afghanistan as an agreement between two Sovereign States which does not concern Great Britain, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

The Foreign Office made no comment on the reported frontier agreement involving the Kushkin district of Afghanistan—Associated Press.

Paris, June 15. Mr. Gladwyn Jebb, British deputy at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Paris, today denied that the suggestion that he would replace Mr. Alfred Dunn Cooper as Ambassador to France.

Von Papen Was Just A Misunderstood Man

Nuernberg, June 15. Pale and gaunt but elegant in a blue pin-striped suit, silver-haired Franz von Papen, the German ambassador in Turkey for most of the war, entered the witness box to open his evidence before the War Crimes Tribunal here today.

The 67-year-old diplomat complained that for years he had been a misunderstood man. Ever since the time when he was the German military attaché in Washington during the first part of World War I, he said he had been wrongfully accused of "illegal acts and sabotage."

He had been dogged by names like "chief plotter" and "Nazi spy."

As late as 1941 he was described by a New York paper as "the devil in a new hat," he complained.

"Thus was public opinion formed—complete distortion of my character and motives," he said, adding ruefully: "I regret I never tried to correct this wrong propaganda."

Papen, who was the last Chancellor before Hitler and was accused of dissolving the Reichstag and opening the door to the Fuehrer, described his cabinet of "experts" as an independent effort to find a Christian democratic solution of Germany's overwhelming economic and social problems.

Last Moderate

Denying he promised Hitler to dissolve the Reichstag or that he discussed with him the composition of his own cabinet and programme, Papen said he met the Fuehrer to the first time several days after the dissolution and the formation of the new administration.

He conferred with Hitler to discover on what terms Hitler, with the strongest opposition party, would "tolerate" his government.

The upshot was Papen's agreement to the removal of "obvious injustices" like the ban on a brownshirt uniform. Papen said his programme, approved by Hindenburg, aimed at the restoration of German sovereignty, the abolition of the war guilt clause and the settlement of reparations.

At the conclusion of the Lausanne conference, Papen said he told Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot: "You must give me a foreign political success for mine is the last moderate government in Germany. Others will be, only Leftist or Rightist."

Hand Forced

He claimed his hand was forced at the Lausanne Conference, over the Reichstag dissolution in September 1932 and later when Goering, as President of the Chamber, refused him a hearing and the Socialists, Communists and Nazis voted against him on a motion of no confidence.

That showed, he said, how necessary it was not to push the Nazis into the Left-wing, but to bring them into his own cabinet, so after the election he turned to Hitler—without him there could be no majority, he said.

"But Hitler did not want to govern with a parliamentary majority and refused all requests for a coalition," Papen added.

As evidence of his real character, Papen, who at the time of the First World War was Chief-of-Staff to the Fourth Turk Army, described his "hard struggle" with the German and Turkish headquarters in Palestine in December 1916, as a result of which, Jerusalem was evacuated and saved from shelling by the British. —Reuter.

Seyss-Inquart

Nuremberg, June 15. As the fortunes of war turned against Germany, Seyss-Inquart showed increasing interest in the welfare of Holland where he ruled as the Reich's Commissioner, the War Crimes Tribunal was told today.

"From the autumn of 1944 and onwards, Seyss-Inquart showed an interest in the welfare of the Netherlands," Doctor H. M. Hirschfeld, Dutch Secretary of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture from 1931 to 1945, testified.

Hirschfeld implied that Seyss-Inquart concentrated his thinking up to the time on whatever was good for the Reich rather than on what was most beneficial for Holland.

The witness said that he stayed on as Netherlands Minister after the occupation by direction of the exiled government and with the approval of the army commander in chief operating in exile. —Associated Press.

Batavia, June 15. It was officially announced here today that the British cruiser *Swiftsure* is expected today at the Java port of Takorangi. The ship is on an official visit.

CATERPILLAR INVASION

Abertillery, Wales, June 15. Millions of caterpillars moving down the Coity Mountain are going to be subjected to an attack by lowflying aircraft, spraying chemicals, and a bren-carrier with a flamethrower, if suggestions made to the Ministry of Agriculture today are carried out.

The pests are believed to be moth caterpillars of which many millions are located in an area of a single square mile. Agriculture officials who have taken specimens say there is no cause for alarm. —Reuter.

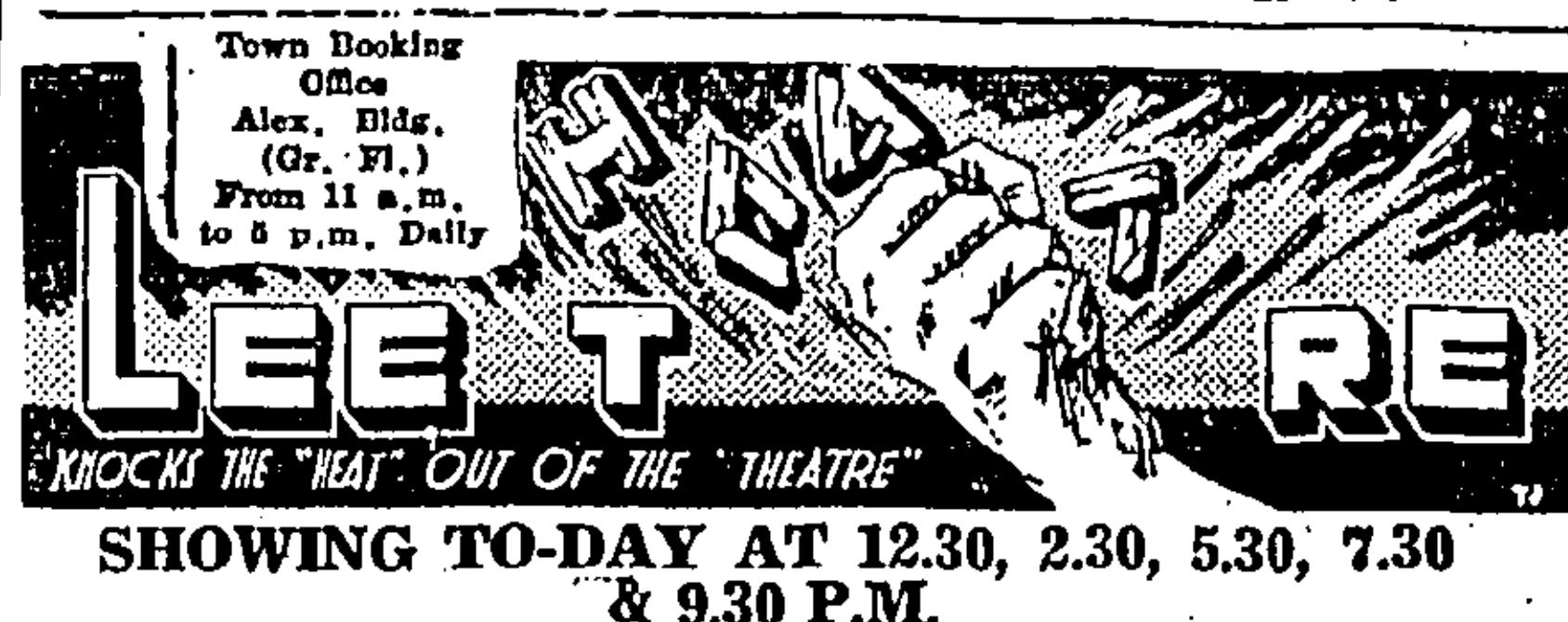
B.B.C. Charter To Be Unchanged

London, June 15. Reasons why the Cabinet do not think it necessary to change the B.B.C. charter, which expires at the end of the year, are to be set out in a white paper.

A special Ministerial committee, whose chairman was Mr. Greenwood, Lord Privy Seal,

considered whether there was any need to set up a royal commission to study the new charter. It decided that it was unnecessary.

When the debate on the renewal of the charter takes place in Parliament there are likely to be a good many criticisms. Some Conservatives complain of Left "bias" in broadcasts.



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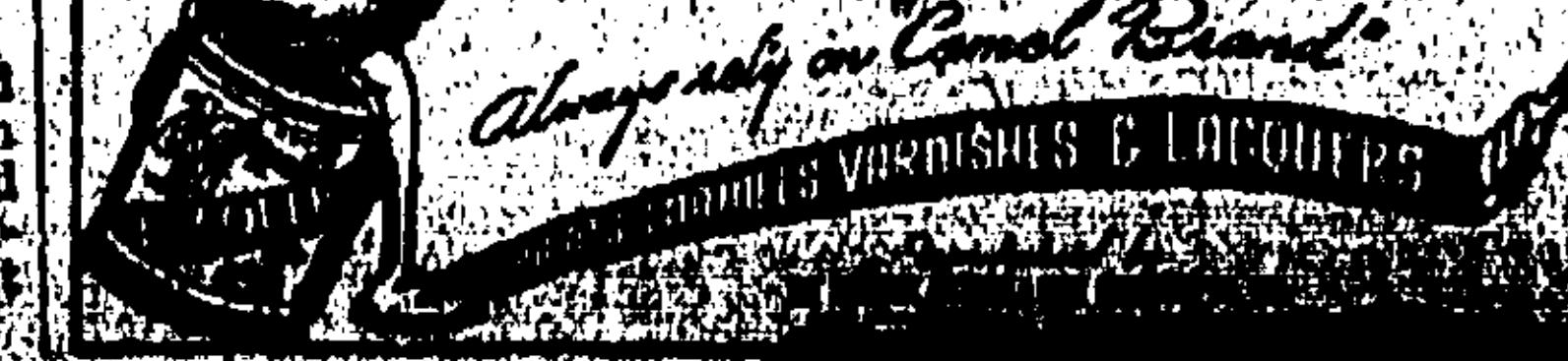
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Inflation Threat
In U.K.

London, June 15. For the first time in many years, there is open and serious concern in Britain over the possibility that a substantial retreat will have to be ordered in the long battle against inflation. The retreat would be for the purpose of consolidating the position and is by no means a rout. However, the prospect of adjusting to a more or less permanent increase in many prices of necessities that have been held almost rigid since 1941 is not pleasing to a people already irritated about continuing shortages and the high cost of uncontrolled goods and services.

The announcements within the past two weeks of increases in railway rates, prices of utility clothing and fabrics, and of all touched on by the inflation of essentials, speeches and actions have been almost alone of the former belligerent down.

The authoritative voice of Sir John Anderson, former Chancellor of the Ex

chequer, was added to the chorus of concern when he was warned on Friday that Britain can avoid inflation only by increasing productivity before increasing wages further or relaxing price controls.

Public Protest Rail Fares At the weekly "Statist" pointed out in its current issue: "Actually there has been no sudden change for the worse." Inflationary pressures have been building up for some time. Nevertheless, the decision to raise rail fares in particular has been taken by the public as a bad sign. Protest against the increase was registered yesterday, for instance, by the National Union of Railmen, officials of the London meetings, and members of Parliament are reported to be planning numerous questions on the matter for this week.

There are two main sides to the problem—supply of money and cost of production. Financial circles noted that the volume of currency in the hands of the public is three times the prewar level and the volume of bank deposits, the financial means of payment in Britain for all but retail transactions, is 2 1/2 times that of 1938.

Observers see the particularly serious symptom of the deteriorating monetary situation in the apparent inflation of small savings indicated by the excess of encashments of savings certificates, similar to the United States small denomination War Bonds, over sales of new certificates.

Threats Seen

The risk of a "classical" inflation arising from undue expansion in the amount of spendable funds certainly exists. The British Treasury, however, has powerful weapons to regulate the size and utilization of bank balances and there is no indication that it considers a danger from this course imminent.

More serious is the threat to price levels from uncontrolled costs of labour and materials. "Everyone of the major constituents of the cost of production in this country has risen steeply and is still on the rise," says the weekly "Economist" in its current issue. Costs are doubled in price since 1938, wages are 58 per cent. up measured by weekly rates.

H.K. EXCHANGES

T.T. London 1/27/42, Singapore 62%, India 82%, U.S.A. 24%, Manila 50%, Canada 27%, Bangkok 24%, France 2970, Switzerland 107, Australia 1/6%.

If North had raised clubs at once, East and West might have suspected the true state of affairs. A sacrifice at six (or even seven) diamonds would have cost them fewer points than they actually lost.

The North-South hands, therefore, had no losing tricks in the red suits. It was a good bet that the black suits were within one trick of solidity, so that Slam contract was amply justified. And it was only when North redoubled that either opponent had any misgivings. But they decided to stick by their guns, and South made an overtrick!

If North had raised clubs at once, East and West might have suspected the true state of affairs. A sacrifice at six (or even seven) diamonds would have cost them fewer points than they actually lost.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, speaking at the final session of the Labour Party Conference today, said that the nationalisation of the Bank of England had been a "good bargain. What we have taken over is worth a great deal more than the price which has been paid."

U.S. COTTON

New York, June 14.

N.Y. cotton futures drifted lower until late trading when prices sagged sharply into the lowest level for the day.

The flurry of late selling which caused the decline is attributed partly to uncertainty over the price control Bill now before Congress.

July 29/08; October 29/22, December 29/37/40, March 25/41,

May 29/37, Middling Spot 29/37.

New Orleans Cotton Futures:

July 29/05, October 29/20/24,

December 29/30/37, March 29/

40/41, May 29/36/37, Middling Spot 29/37.—Associated Press.

GRAIN TRADING
SUSPENDED

Chicago, June 14.

Fractional advanced rents all Oats to colling prices. The limited number of grain futures at present being traded all closed at ceiling prices. Oats buying was unresponsive but offerings were small.

Trading in Rye and Wheat has been suspended. It is the first time in 25 years that Wheat trading has been suspended.—Associated Press.

N.Y. EXCHANGES

New York, June 14.

Foreign Exchange Market:

London 1/27/42, Paris 1/27/42,

Montevideo 1/27/42, Buenos Aires 1/27/42,

Montevideo 1/27/42, Buenos Aires 1/27/42.

N.Y. STOCK
MARKET

New York, June 14. Light profit-taking in rail and industrial issues handicapped the market, although a number of leaders advanced.

Steel, rubber and special issues did fairly well.

Transform totalled 080,000

shares.

Gold Juries Averages 78.79

Industrial 210.36

Rail 68.02

Utilities 42.83

Adams Express 22%, Alaska

Juneau 8%, American Can 104%,

American Smelting 67%, American

Telephone 197, American Tobacco

94%, American Waterworks 27%,

Anaconda Copper 47%, Aviation

Corporation 10%, Baldwin 34,

Barnard 29%, Bendix Aviation

64%, Bethlehem Steel 110%, Bogen

28, Borden Co. 64%, Canadian

Pacific 20%, J.I. Case 53%, Chry

sler 130%, Colgate 60%, Commo

cial Solvents 28%, Corn Products

64%, Dupont 225, Electric Light

& Power 26%, General Electric

48%, General Motors 71%, Good

rich 74%, Goodyear 67%, Homestead

Mining 48%, International Har

vester 101-1/4, International

Paper 48%, International Tel. &

Tel. 48%, Johns Manville 168,

Kennecott Copper 56%, Montgomery

Ward 94%, National Distillers

86%, National Lead 37, New York

Central R.R. 28, Packard Motors

97, Pan American Airways 10%,

Pennsylvania R.R. 42, Radio Cor

poration 15%, Republic Steel 28%,

Reynolds Tobacco 46%, Schenley

88, Socony Vacuum 18, Southern

Pacific 69, Standard Brands 49%,

Standard Oil of Calif 56%, Stan

dard Oil of New Jersey 76%, Stude

baker 36%, Union Bag 37%,

Union Carbide 117, U.S. Rubber

69%, U.S. Steel 90%, Westing

house 84, Youngstown Sheet &

Tube 80%—Associated Press.

The bidding:

North East South West

Pass 1C 1H

2D 2S 3D

4C 4H 5C 5D

6C Dbl. Pass Pass

Pass Pass Pass

North could have raised clubs

over West's bid of one heart, but

chose to bide his time. She knew

from her distribution and from

the scoring situation that there

would be other chances, later on,

to raise clubs.

Everything happened just as

expected. And as the bidding de

veloped, the North hand assumed

more and more strength. For the

repeated diamond bids by East and

West made it a cinch that they

held nine diamonds between them,

which meant that South was

void.



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HAMBURG

Hamburg, June 15. Thirty-five thousand German workers will be brought to Hamburg for the construction of new buildings to house the headquarters of the British zone military government. The "project Hamburg" will include construction of 800 houses to accommodate military government officials, who will come to Hamburg from their present widely-scattered locations. The move is due to be completed by the Autumn of 1947. —Associated Press.

Dispute With British Brigadier

General Draza Mihailovitch replied with an unequivocal "yes" when asked at his trial today if his principal staff officers collaborated with the enemy. He also agreed that German prisoners were recaptured from the partisans by Chetniks, who returned them to German units.

The Prosecutor: "Is that treason?" Mihailovitch: "Yes."

Scrap Atom Bomb

(Continued from Page 1)

a nation which might choose to disregard international authority. Under the circumstances, our possession of the bomb is no more than a temporary advantage, but abandonment of it will be one of the hardest decisions in our national history."

The "Los Angeles Times" said: "Realists such as the Russians are proclaimed to be should recognize the fact that the United States has the bomb. The United States has offered to destroy it if it has guarantees. If the Russians want the bomb and the threat of it eliminated from the world, they can have their desire by waiving part of their previous veto power—along with the other members of the United Nations Council and by sacrificing their sovereignty, like the rest of the world."

The "Kansas City Star" said: "It is foolish to ignore the risks we would run under Baruch's plan, but we cannot hope indefinitely to have sole possession of the atomic bomb, it is manifestly better to use our current superiority to secure an effective system of international control than to waste it in provoking an atomic armament race."

Chairman May, of the House Military Affairs Committee, commented: "I am in favour of international control and of everybody getting rid of the atom bomb, if there can be gotten an airtight-foolproof arrangement whereby we know everybody is keeping the agreement. Until then, favour the United States keeping its bombs and the secret of how to make them."

British Comment

The British press reported the United States "Scrap Atomic Bomb" proposal in glaring headlines, but generally reserved comment, as did government officials.

The Liberal "News Chronicle" said in an editorial: "The American initiative should start a wave of hope in every human heart." The paper urged that "other nations be quick to express official approval."

The "Yorkshire Post" said: "The offer of a promise has been made and should be examined in the same generous spirit which prompted it." —Reuter and Associated Press.

Just Right

New York, June 15. In a brief organisation session, the United Nations atomic energy commission decided to rotate the Chairmanship on the basis of an English alphabetical list of member countries.

Accordingly, Dr. Herbert Evatt, the Australian delegate, assumed the chair for the first month, after Senator Baruch had presided as temporary chairman.

The commission then adjourned until June 19.

Various delegations took immediate steps to cable the full text of the American declaration to their governments.

Mr. Arthur Groombridge, the Australian delegate, said: "It is a matter of course that the

SPORTS SECTION

Test Trial Ends In A Draw

London, June 14. The Test trial match between England and the Rest, restricted by rain to two days' play, ended in a draw at Lords today. After the Rest had batted first for 209, England had scored 294 when stumps were drawn, and they were seven wickets down, leaving the selectors with little to work on for their Test Team to meet the Indians on June 22.

Len Hutton of Yorkshire and J. Hardstaff of Nottinghamshire were the stars for England, batting well for 82 and 115 respectively.

J. Ikin of Lancashire, who made 56, put on 143 for the fifth wicket, with Hardstaff, in just over two hours. D. V. P. Wright of Kent was the most successful bowler for England, with four wickets for 56.

C. J. Barnett of Gloucestershire, with a modest 25, stood out beyond anybody in the Rest side. J. Martin, the amateur of Kent, bowled well.

With the Rest completing their overnight innings before lunch today, England began in sensational style. With only nine runs on the board Martin bowled the star Lancashire batsman Washbrook with a yorker, after Washbrook had tried to drive it.

Veterans' Stand

Hopes that Denis Compton of Middlesex, first wicket down, would make amends for this, were shattered when Martin took his middle stump with a grand ball for a "duck."

Then Wally Hammond, England's captain, joined the remaining opening batsmen, Hutton, and the two veterans sent the total past the first 50, putting on 53 for the third wicket in an-hour.

Hammond, who did not appear very happy against Martin's fine bowling, went when 25. He tried to drive an in-swinger from A. V. Bedser of Surrey and was caught cleverly in the slips.

Martin, whose first bowling spell was nine overs for 29 runs and two very important wickets, had beaten Hammond several times and the English captain also gave a chance off Bedser once at mid-on, but the fieldsmen could not reach the ball.

Hardstaff joined Hutton and the pair took the score past the first 100. Hutton, playing every ball confidently all round the wicket received a warm ovation when he reached his 50 and seemed well set for a century.

Martin came back again with the new ball at 137 when Hutton was 80, and in the next over, while fielding short leg to Bedser, bowled from the other end, caught him out.

He said he could not explain this. "Both Armstrong and I were surprised," he said.

Mihailovitch said that the same plane which took the British mission away brought in two Yugoslav officers name Lukacevic and Bacevic with a message from a British general named Masterson asking for the assistance of the Communists."

Lukacevic went to London Bacevic went only to Cairo, the defendant said. "They spoke with all the important personalities. Bacevic spoke with General Masterson, and General Masterson told him that the British government replied that they would not."

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Asked about the contact with London after the withdrawal of the British mission, Mihailovitch said: "They gave nothing to us. They were accepting all the help we had sent us nothing."

On the question why they did this, Mihailovitch answered: "That was their business."

Mihailovitch said that Colonel McDowell told him: "American youth is not fighting for Communism and does not want Communism in Yugoslavia." —Reuter and Associated Press.

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DAVIS CUP

Stockholm, June 14. Sweden beat Belgium in the semi-final of the Davis Cup European Zone here today and will meet Yugoslavia in the final.

Sweden led by two matches to one before the remaining two singles began today. Torsten Johansson of Sweden won the first, beating Jack Peter 6-3, 6-3, 6-0 to give Sweden the commanding lead of 3-1, with one match to be played.

Lennart Bergelin of Sweden beat Philippe Washer of Belgium in the final singles 7-5, 3-6, 6-3, 9-7 to give the Swedes a victory by four games to one. —Reuter.

U.S.-P.L.I. Zone

St. Louis, June 14. Frankie Parker defeated Felicino Ampon, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0 in the first round of the American-Philippines Davis cup match.

The National singles champion raced through three sets in 50 minutes, losing only 34 points by sweeping volleys, accurate placements and steaming serves.

Billy Talbot defeated Aquino Sanchez 6-1, 6-3, 6-0. Sanchez was a better match for Talbot. —Associated Press.

BURTON OUT

Cleveland, Ohio, June 14. Dick Burton, British Open champion, was today eliminated from the United States Open golf competition.

Burgon made a 81 for a total of 160 in the second round.

Only the leading 60 entries will continue over the last 36 holes tomorrow. —Reuter.

382 for seven declared and 127 for one (King 50 Place 57 not out) beat Sussex 207 and 300 (Parks 141, James Langridge 62, Bartlett 52, Roberts four for 80) by nine wickets.

At Oxford: Oxford University 214 and 202 for eight beat Middlesex 330 and 84 by two wickets.

At Lords: The Rest 209 (Wright four for 56) drew with England 294 for seven (Hutton 82, Hardstaff 115, Ikin 56).

At Portsmouth: Combined Services 241 for four declared and 135 drew with India 159 and 116 for five. —Reuter.

Big Surprise

London, June 15. One of the big surprises in the Test team which has been revealed today is the omission of the Kent fast bowler Jack Martin, who did well in the trial yesterday.

The omission of wicket-keeper Griffith is also something of a surprise.

Generally speaking the selectors kept to the England team selected for the trial nine of them retaining their places and only Griffith and Pollard are discarded, being replaced by Gibbs and Bedser, who were among the Rest in yesterday's game.

Pollard probably goes out because he persistently bowled short-length balls, and he did not worry the batsmen, says Vernon Morgan, Reuters Sports Editor. In his place is Alec Bedser, the younger of the Surrey twins. With Smalley also included, Bedser will probably be a shock bowler with the stock work falling on Smalley.

The return of Gibb, who played in all five tests in South Africa in 1939, gives Yorkshire four representatives. It is noteworthy that the Indians have met only Bedser of the five recognised bowlers and Pataud's men have certainly a formidable task ahead of them.

The possible intention of including Gibb is to allow him to open with Hutton as he does for Yorkshire and make Washbrook number six batsmen, the position where the Lancastrian did so well against the Australian Services last summer. The inclusion of Gibb gives more solidity to the batting for he is a slow player and a heartbreak to the bowlers.

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The absence of Martin is a real shock. Critics thought he had played himself into the English team during the trial when he disposed of Washbrook and Compton, but it must be said that after his deadly spell he did not maintain his venom, whereas men like Bowes, Bedser and Smalley came up fresh whenever called upon.

Ikin, who is the only all-round player, apart from Smalley, will move into the side and an early experience of tests should help considerably in welding him into a top-class player.

A pointer to the Australian tour is the selection of Brooks as the twelfth man. Barracked for his slow scoring, he batted well under difficult conditions and might prove a useful stroke-walker on the Asian Australian wickets.

Certainly his nonchalance to the English bating showed that he would not be the least disturbed by the customary outcries from the Sydney crowds on the Hill.

The results are as follows: 1. Hutton, 2. Bedser, 3. Smalley, 4. Gibb, 5. Pollard, 6. Bowes, 7. Brooks, 8. Ikin, 9. Martin, 10. Pataud, 11. Pataud, 12. Gibb, 13. Brooks, 14. Ikin, 15. Martin, 16. Bedser, 17. Ikin, 18. Ikin, 19. Ikin, 20. Ikin, 21. Ikin, 22. Ikin, 23. Ikin, 24. Ikin, 25. Ikin, 26. Ikin, 27. Ikin, 28. Ikin, 29. Ikin, 30. Ikin, 31. Ikin, 32. Ikin, 33. Ikin, 34. Ikin, 35. Ikin, 36. Ikin, 37. Ikin, 38. Ikin, 39. Ikin, 40. Ikin, 41. Ikin, 42. Ikin, 43. Ikin, 44. Ikin, 45. Ikin, 46. Ikin, 47. Ikin, 48. Ikin, 49. Ikin, 50. Ikin, 51. Ikin, 52. Ikin, 53. Ikin, 54. Ikin, 55. Ikin, 56. Ikin, 57. Ikin, 58. Ikin, 59. Ikin, 60. Ikin, 61. Ikin, 62. Ikin, 63. Ikin, 64. Ikin, 65. Ikin, 66. Ikin, 67. Ikin, 68. Ikin, 69. Ikin, 70. Ikin, 71. Ikin, 72. Ikin, 73. Ikin, 74. Ikin, 75. Ikin, 76. Ikin, 77. Ikin, 78. Ikin, 79. Ikin, 80. Ikin, 81. Ikin, 82. Ikin, 83. Ikin, 84. Ikin, 85. Ikin, 86. Ikin, 87. Ikin, 88. Ikin, 89. Ikin, 90. Ikin, 91. Ikin, 92. Ikin, 93. Ikin, 94. Ikin, 95. Ikin, 96. Ikin, 97. Ikin, 98. Ikin, 99. Ikin, 100. Ikin, 101. Ikin, 102. Ikin, 103. Ikin, 104. Ikin, 105. Ikin, 106. Ikin, 107. Ikin, 108. Ikin, 109. Ikin, 110. Ikin, 111. Ikin, 112. Ikin, 113. Ikin, 114. Ikin, 115. Ikin, 116. Ikin, 117. Ikin, 118. Ikin, 119. Ikin, 120. Ikin, 121. Ikin, 122. Ikin, 123. Ikin, 124. Ikin, 125. Ikin, 126. Ikin, 127. Ikin, 128. Ikin, 129. Ikin, 130. Ikin, 131. Ikin, 132. Ikin, 133. Ikin, 134. Ikin, 135. Ikin, 136. Ikin, 137. Ikin, 138. Ikin, 139. Ikin, 140. Ikin, 141. Ikin, 142. Ikin, 143. Ikin, 144. Ikin, 145. Ikin, 146. Ikin, 147. Ikin, 148. Ikin, 149. Ikin, 150. Ikin, 151. Ikin, 152. Ikin, 153. Ikin, 154. Ikin, 155. Ikin, 156. Ikin, 157. Ikin, 158. Ikin, 159. Ikin, 160. Ikin, 161. Ikin, 162. Ikin, 163. Ikin, 164. Ikin, 165. Ikin, 166. Ikin, 167. Ikin, 168. Ikin, 169. Ikin, 170. Ikin, 171. Ikin, 172. Ikin, 173. Ikin, 174. Ikin, 175. Ikin, 176. Ikin, 177. Ikin, 178. Ikin, 179. Ikin, 180. Ikin, 181. Ikin, 182. Ikin, 183. Ikin, 184. Ikin, 185. Ikin, 186. Ikin, 187. Ikin, 188. Ikin, 189. Ikin, 190. Ikin, 191. Ikin, 192. Ikin, 193. Ikin, 194. Ikin, 195. Ikin, 196. Ikin, 197. Ikin, 198. Ikin, 199. Ikin, 200. Ikin, 201. Ikin, 202. Ikin, 203. Ikin, 204. Ikin, 205. Ikin, 206. Ikin, 207. Ikin, 208. Ikin, 209. Ikin, 210. Ikin, 211. Ikin, 212. Ikin, 213. Ikin, 214. Ikin, 215. Ikin, 216. Ikin, 217. Ikin, 218. Ikin, 219. Ikin, 220. Ikin, 221. Ikin, 222. Ikin, 223. Ikin, 224. Ikin, 225. Ikin,